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BOROUGH of
MORECAMBE and HEYSHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

of

**The Medical Officer
of Health**

for the year ended
31st December, 1963

W. F. LYLE. M.D. B.Ch. B.A.O. B.Sc. D.P.H



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HEALTH (INCLUDING STREET CLEANSING) COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor T.F. Higginson)

Councillor W.H. Burgess (Chairman)

Councillor J.F. McHale (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman S.L. Birkett

Alderman H. Yates

Councillor B. Armstead

Councillor L. Bolton

Councillor N. Bolton

Councillor G. Brown

Councillor J. Kay

Councillor R. Taylor

Councillor W. Whitaker

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W.F. LYLE, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

S.A. GIBSON, a.b.c.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. BAIN, a.b.e.

Public Health Inspectors

T.H. Ashbrook, a.

A.L. Baxter, a.c.d.

P. Culshaw, a.b.d.f.

K.H. Bailey, a.b.

(from 1st November,
1963)

Clerical Staff

Mrs. W. Yeudall

Miss C.J. Woodhouse

Disinfestation Operative 1

Rodent Operatives 2

- (a) Holder of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board Certificate.
- (b) Holder of Meat Inspector's Certificate.
- (c) Holder of Sanitary Science and Food Inspection Certificate of School of Hygiene, Liverpool University or Sanitary Science Certificate of Salford Royal Technical College.
- (d) National Certificate in Building.
- (e) Holder of Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- (f) City & Guilds (London Institutes) 1st Class - Plumbing.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Morecambe and Heysham.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors

of the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department during 1963 and I apologise for the delay in its presentation caused by my illness in 1964.

The only infectious disease of notable occurrence during the year was measles, which was occurring in its normal rhythm. Such cases of dysentery as were notified were a scattering of cases and did not constitute at any time an incident of importance.

Once more we were able to gather together just sufficient interested people to run a course of lectures and demonstrations for food handlers, with the very helpful co-operation of the Lancaster and Morecambe College of Further Education. It is hard work keeping this class going but it is worth doing. Three of the Public Health Inspectors gave the lectures and demonstrations.

For the first time since I composed my first annual report on the Borough, the report for 1938/39, deaths from cancer take second place being exceeded only by deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

I wish to thank my colleagues in the service of the Council and especially, the staff of the Health Department for willing co-operation throughout the year. And, as always, we have enjoyed the support and encouraging interest of the members of the Health Committee. We have had, however, to our great regret, to say good-bye to Mr. W.S. Makin, our Chief Public Health Inspector, who resigned during the year. Mr. Makin was a skilled and conscientious officer of this Corporation for 35 years, for the last 19 years of which he was Chief Public Health Inspector. He can look back not only on a useful life of sound public service, but on one also during which his colleagues were also his friends: those friends wish him sincerely improved health and a happy retirement.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.F. LYLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area in acres (not including foreshore)	3,794
Population-Census 1961	40,228
Number of inhabited houses - Census 1961	13,714
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year)	40,000
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1963 (according to rate books)	13,372
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises etc.	3,071
Rateable value	£1691,257
Sum represented by penny rate	£6,827

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

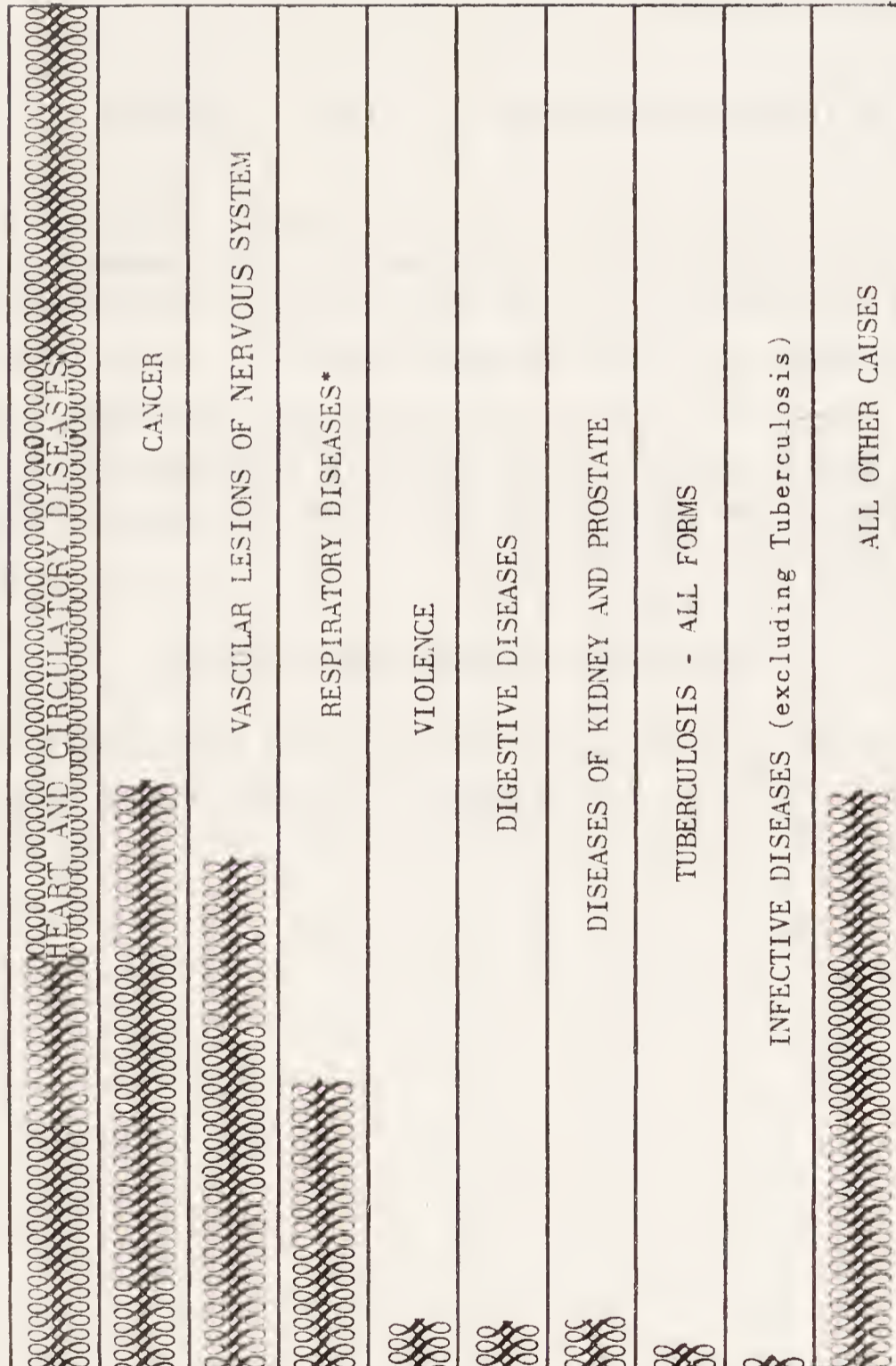
Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Total live births registered	520
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude) ...	13.0
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)...	16.4
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	10.6
Total still births registered	9
Still birth rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	17.0
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	17.3
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	13.5
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	11.5
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births ...	Nil
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births ...	28.4

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

					Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	4	1	5
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	-	1	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	-	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1	-	1	
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	8	10	18
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	34	7	41	-	41	
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	-	12	12
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	-	9	9
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	29	25	54
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	2	-	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	2	1	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	42	78	120	-	120	
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	110	79	189
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	6	5	11
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	37	43	80
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	15	14	29
22.	Influenza	...	...	3	2	5
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	10	11	21
24.	Bronchitis...	...	...	24	13	37
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3	-	3	
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	3	4	7
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2	5	-	5	
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	2	4	6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	6	-	6
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	-	-	-	-	
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	-	3	3
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	20	20	40	-	40	
33.	Motor vehicle accident	...	...	1	2	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	3	4	7
35.	Suicide	...	...	-	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	-	1	-	1	

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1963 COMPARED



*Excluding Tuberculosis : including Influenza

LABORATORY AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Laboratory investigations are carried out by Dr. L. Robertson and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, and samples taken in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are analysed by the Public Analyst, Dr. G.H. Walker, of Preston. To both Dr. Robertson and Dr. Walker I am grateful for the guidance and help that they are always so willing to give.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

Although there are many elderly people living in this Borough the provisions of this Act for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention are such as one would hope to avoid having to use.

Up till now it has always been possible to make for elderly people found living along in somewhat precarious circumstances, arrangements less distressing for them than the measure that the Act provides.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinics are administered by the Regional Hospital Board and the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics by the County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

New source of supply from River Lune Abstraction officially commenced 1st October, 1963.

The following extensions of the service were made during the year:

Somerby Road	...	...	...	...	78 ¹ / ₃	yds.
Coronation Close	...	...	...	...	39 ¹ / ₃	"
Platten Grove	...	...	...	...	34 ¹ / ₃	"
Borrowdale Grove	...	...	...	...	110 ¹ / ₃	" Renewed
Leyster Street	...	...	...	...	74 ² / ₃	" "
Melrose Avenue	...	...	...	...	116 ¹ / ₃	" "
White Lund Road	...	...	...	...	24	"
St. Oggs Road	...	...	...	...	70	"
Rochester Avenue	...	...	...	...	14 ² / ₃	"
Fairhope Avenue	...	...	...	...	72 ² / ₃	"
Warwick Avenue	...	...	...	...	67 ¹ / ₃	"
Bare Avenue	...	...	...	...	340	" Renewed
Michaelson Avenue	...	...	...	...	49	"
Eskdale Place	...	...	...	...	4 ² / ₃	" Renewed
Audenshaw Road	...	...	...	...	113	"
Belfield Road	...	...	...	...	86	" Renewed
Seaborn "	...	...	...	...	269	" "
Balmoral Road	...	...	...	...	30	"
Balmoral Road	...	...	...	...	18	"
Fulwood Drive	...	...	...	...	66	"
Gringley Road	...	...	...	...	29	"
Winthorpe Avenue	...	...	...	...	40	"
Meadowcroft Drive	...	...	...	...	5 ¹ / ₃	"
Westmoor Grove	...	...	...	...	35 ¹ / ₃	"
Wilson Grove	...	...	...	...	77 ² / ₃	" Renewed

The purity of the water, checked by bacteriological analyses and chemical analyses, was satisfactory. There was continuous chlorination of all water leaving the two filter houses.

In addition to the examination carried out by the supplying authority 160 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination.

Classification:

Grade 1 - 152

2 - 8

Typical chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water are shown in the following tables:

Chemical Examination:

Numerical results all in parts per million.

	22nd March
Total solids in solution	80
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 3 hours	0.48
Ammonia	0.07
Albuminoid ammonia	0.03
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil
Nitrate nitrogen	0.49
Combined chlorine	13
Free chlorine	Nil
Carbonate hardness	16
Non-carbonate hardness	24
Total hardness	40
pH value	7.2
Copper	Nil
Lead	Nil
Iron	0.32

Comment:

The results indicate that this is a typical upland surface water. The figures for oxygen absorbed and ammonia are a little higher than usual for this supply but this may be due to vegetable matter. There is no indication of animal pollution and subject to satisfactory bacteriological reports the supply may be accepted as wholesome. The usually accepted maximum limit for iron is 0.3 part per million and the amount found in this sample is of that order.

BACTERIAL CONTENTS OF DRINKING WATER

Dept. Identity of Samples	Lab. Ref.	Date received	Bacterial Colonies per ml. Agar 37° C.	COLIFORM BACILLI PER 100 M.L.			
				Total	Faecal B. Coli 44°C	L.A.C. Group	Other Organisms
*	74	24 May	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
*	140	23 September	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
*	3795	19 November	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
37	593	4 March	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
87	885	1 April	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
709	2906	9 September	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
736	2983	16 September	Nil	Nil	-	-	-

* From Lune Valley Water Board.

The following figures give the consumption for the past 10 years

Year	Morecambe	Heysham
1954	484,605,000 gallons	221,759,000 gallons
1955	494,362,000 "	234,529,000 "
1956	476,770,000 "	223,638,000 "
1957	495,495,000 "	193,349,000 "
1958	512,258,000 "	187,464,000 "
1959	506,321,000 "	178,996,000 "
1960	525,665,000 "	200,506,000 "
1961	549,542,000 "	209,639,000 "
1962	817,121,000 gallons	
1963	811,469,000 "	

Daily consumption in 1963: 2,229,000 gallons average.

The increasing consumption is causing some complaint of discoloured water, the discolouration being caused by an increased flow through old encrusted mains. There has been no hazard to health in the discolouration and the Water Board is aware of the need for new mains.

The low water pressure in parts of Heysham can also be cured only by the laying of new mains, and this may not be accomplished for about two years.

HOUSING

Housing Needs:

The names on the Housing Officer's list of those living in rooms at the end of the year represented the following family groups:-

	1963	1962
Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	187	312
Families of 3 (i.e. with 1 child)	105	96
Families of 4 (i.e. with 2 children)	59	49
Families of 5 (i.e. with 3 children)	19	14
Families of 4 or more	6	7

Progress of schemes:

During the year, 12 houses were built by the local authority and 157 houses and 28 flats by bodies or persons other than the local authority.

Local Authority Scheme:

At the end of the year 30 one bedroom bungalows for aged people were in course of construction in Prospect Grove, with Community Centre and Warden's House: 7 one bedroom bungalows in Michael Place, 8 one bedroom bungalows in Platten Grove and 10 one bedroom bungalows in Windermere Avenue.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

New powers enabling local authorities to exercise greater control over houses let in multiple occupation (including holiday flatlets) came into force in 1962. In order to obtain information as to the extent of this type of letting in the Borough a preliminary survey of the older houses suitable for such use was commenced in November, of that year and is still in progress.

Number of visits - preliminary survey - 913

Total visits as above to 31 December - 1782

Underground Rooms:

A large number of basement rooms used for living accommodation in the Borough come within the definition of "Underground Rooms" laid down in the Housing Acts. In conjunction with the survey of houses in multiple occupation enquiries are continuing to determine the number of rooms which fall short of the standard laid down in the Model Regulations adopted in 1961.

During the year four underground rooms forming parts of two houses were closed by Closing Order under Section 18 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957.

Improvement of Houses:

Circular No. 42/62

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has requested local authorities to make a determined effort to increase the number of houses being improved to modern standards by use of the improvement and standard grants schemes.

House to house visits in a small area of the Borough were made to bring to the notice of the occupiers the benefits of the Standard Grant Scheme.

Total visits made	...	...	...	205
Houses inspected	...	...	...	68
No. of Applications for Grant received since houses visited	...	...	...	2
4 Houses had all standard grant amenities				
23 Houses required only a ventilated food store and of these 7 had a refrigerator.				
22 Houses had none of the standard grant amenities.				

Inspections:

Housing Acts

Houses inspected	...	...	5
Houses re-inspected	...	...	1
Houses in Multiple Occupation			8
Underground Rooms	...	...	3
Re-visits	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	14
Notices: Statutory	...	...	3
Informal...	...	...	2

Public Health Acts

Houses inspected	1028
Houses re-inspected	708

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

After informal action by local authority	649
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	13

Housing Grants:

Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1959:-

	Schemes	Houses or other Buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals	3	3
(b) Approved by Local Authority	3	3
(c) Submitted to Minister	3	3
(d) Approved by Minister	3	3
(e) Work completed	3	3
(f) Additional separate dwellings	Nil	Nil

Standard Grants:

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

(a) Submitted by private individuals	9
(b) Approved by Local Authority	9
(c) Work completed	9

Rent Act 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	Nil
Notice of intention to issue certificates	Nil
Certificates issued	Nil
Certificates cancelled	Nil
Undertaking given by landlords	Nil
Visits	9
Re-visits	5
Interviews	5

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December 1963

AI. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished	DISPLACED	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Area			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ...	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
A2. Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	2	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
	By Owner	By L.A.	
(11) After informal action by local authority	649	-	
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	13	-	
(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)			
			Nil.
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT			
			Nil.

P U B L I C H E A L T H A C T, 1 9 3 6

Inspections:

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	979
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1028
Defects discovered	...	...	...	...	...	853
Defects abated	...	...	...	...	...	758
Referred to other departments	...	...	...	...	...	192
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	708
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	128
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	293
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	55
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	71
Abatement notices served	...	...	...	...	...	13
Visits to contractors	...	...	...	...	...	44
Visits to licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	20
Visits to entertainment premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Visits to business premises	...	...	...	...	...	93
Visits re-complaints of undeveloped land	...	...	...	...	...	12

Summary of work done

Drains choked 629

(Many of the drains included in the above are properly named "Sewers" as they serve more than one building and legally are maintained either privately or by the Council doing the work at the expense of the owners served. They are classified as drains in this summary to distinguish them from the Council's sewers).

Drains defective	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sewer choked	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sewer surcharging	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gully defective	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gully top badly set	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. Choked	...	...	...	...	...	7
W.C. Insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. structure defective	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. doors or fittings absent or broken	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. Doors casings defective	...	...	...	...	...	-

W.C. seat broken	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. defective	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilating pipe to drain defective	...	...	...	...	...	-
Waste W.C. defective and converted to fresh W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	-
Cesspool overflowing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chamber cover broken	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chamber brickwork defective	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soil pipe defective	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipe choked	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipe discharging improperly	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipe broken	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink old and worn	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lavatory basin cracked	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insanitary surround to kitchen sink	...	...	...	...	...	-
R.W. downspout broken	...	...	...	...	...	-
R.W. downspout choked	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eavesgutter absent	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eavesgutter broken	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eavesgutter choked	...	...	...	...	...	-
Fascia board rotten	...	...	...	...	...	-
Chimney breast damp	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney flue defective	...	...	...	...	...	-
Chimney stack (defective rendering)	...	...	...	...	...	-
Chimney stack or pot defective	...	...	...	...	...	-
Roof leaking	...	...	...	...	...	5
Roof (bay) leaking	...	...	...	...	...	4
Roof (annexe) leaking	...	...	...	...	...	4
Roof (W.C.) Leaking	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ridge tiles missing and broken	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective valley gutter	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skylight defective	...	...	...	...	...	-
Walls, penetrating dampness	...	...	...	...	...	9
Walls defective pointing	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls, rising dampness	...	...	...	...	...	7
Walls, bulging	...	...	...	...	...	-

Walls, external rendering broken	...	...	...	...	-
Walls, defective (cracked)	...	...	...	...	1
Wall plaster perished and broken	...	...	...	...	3
Wall defective (W.C.)	...	...	...	...	3
Ceiling plaster perished	...	...	...	...	6
Windows, perished woodwork	...	...	...	...	2
Windows, no sash cord or fasteners	...	...	...	...	4
Window frames, pointing defective	...	...	...	...	2
Window putties and glazing defective	...	...	...	...	-
Fireplace defective	...	...	...	...	1
Firegrate broken	...	...	...	...	-
Back boiler leaking	...	...	...	...	1
Fixed ovens defective	...	...	...	...	-
Floor wood perished	...	...	...	...	-
Floor wood, woodworm infested	...	...	...	...	-
Floor damp	...	...	...	...	1
Floor defective	...	...	...	...	-
Floor woodwork rotten	...	...	...	...	1
Floor dry rot	...	...	...	...	1
Floor skirting boards defective	...	...	...	...	1
Underfloor ventilation inadequate	...	...	...	...	-
Door badly hung	...	...	...	...	-
Door wood rotting	...	...	...	...	-
Staircase defective	...	...	...	...	2
House generally dilapidated	...	...	...	...	-
Door frame defective	...	...	...	...	-
Rooms dirty	...	...	...	...	2
Water pipe burst	...	...	...	...	1
Cistern leaking	...	...	...	...	1
Water in cellar	...	...	...	...	53
Sewer gas entering premises	...	...	...	...	2
Gas pipe leaking	...	...	...	...	1
Cellar area cover broken	...	...	...	...	-
Flooded area	...	...	...	...	1
Water over site and under floor	...	...	...	...	14

Accumulation of refuse	17
Yard surface defective	1
Paving defective	-
Outhouses and structures defective	-
Insufficient light	-
Food storage inadequate	1

Drainage

Visits (existing drainage)	537
Re-visits	507
Visits (new or proposed)	10
New drains tested	198
Informal notices	16
Formal notices	Nil

Supply of dust bins

Visits	15
Re-visits	7
Visits re-accumulation of refuse	38
Ashpits converted	-
Visits re-accumulation of trade refuse	16

Stables and Piggeries

Visits	93
---------------	----

Disinfestation

Number of verminous houses inspected	3
Number of varminous houses re-inspected	1
Number of verminous houses disinfested	1
Wasps nests destroyed	5
Number of premises treated for insects	113
Number of visits by inspectors	16

Offensive trades

There are 2 premises in which offensive trades are conducted;
tripe dressing and gut scraping.

Both were satisfactorily conducted

Number of visits	6
-------------------------	---

Keeping of Animals

Visits 25

Tents, Vans and Sheds

No Legal action was necessary.

Cleansing of Dykes and Watercourses;

All the main watercourses were cleaned and graded during the year. Tidal flaps were regularly inspected and repaired, whilst spraying with Malariol was carried out at appropriate times.

Number of visits 25

Closet Accommodation:

Number of houses on water carriage system	...	...	...	13296
Number of fresh water closets	...	...	...	17000
Number of waste water closets	...	...	...	13
Number of middens	...	...	...	5
Number of closets attached to middens	...	...	...	3
Number of dry ashpits(excluding middens)	...	...	...	10
Number of moveable ashbins	...	...	...	18500 approx
Number of miscellaneous (unclassified)	...	...	...	244

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Number of visits in connection with Waste Food Order, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Swine Fever

There were no cases of swine fever during the year. On the 3rd December 1962 the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 18 came into operation and brought this area within the provisions of the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Restrictions) Order 1956 - 58.

Movements of pigs into, within or out of an infected Area are subject to licence and these were issued by the inspectors once they were satisfied the conditions were complied with.

The Order was in operation until 3rd January, 1964.

Licences issued during operation of order

Movement licences	...	...	...	...	...	129 involving 834 pigs
Movement licences (breeding)	...	...	...	...	...	19

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the sale of pet animals, and provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority.

The conditions of the licence include:-

- (a) That animals will at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.
- (b) Food and drink supply must be adequate.
- (c) That animals will not be sold at too early an age.
- (d) That precautions will be taken to prevent the spread among animals of infectious disease.
- (e) That appropriate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

Number of premises licensed ...	...	...	4
Number of visits	...	...	6

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963:

This Act operating from the 1st January regulates the keeping of boarding establishments for animals. Conditions have been prescribed by the Council with a view to securing all the objects specified in Section 1 (3).

Number of licences issued ...	...	...	1
Number of visits	...	...	5

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises registered	...	...	8
Number of visits	...	...	Nil

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Since the introduction of the Noise Abatement Act; 1960, unnecessary or unreasonable noise has been made a statutory nuisance and the power to abate such nuisances has been delegated to Health Committees. Local authorities are charged under the Public Health Act, 1936, with the responsibility of seeing that their district is inspected from time to time for the detection of statutory nuisances.

This Act is not an easy one to enforce as the measurement of noise and the interpretation of results is very complex. On receipt of a complaint the department investigates the following items.

- 1. Location of complaint; 2. Source of alleged noise;
- 3. Structural details of the buildings; 4. Background noise level;
- 5. Noise level readings; 6. Weather conditions;
- 7. Time of measurement.

No. of complaints	...	...	7
No. of visits	...	...	5
No. of miscellaneous visits			1
No. of observations		...	2

CAMPING SITES

During the year the time limit imposed on the site operators for the completion of the improvements required to be made under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 expired and the work was completed.

Visits to licensed sites ...	68
Visits to unlicensed sites	64
Visits to proposed sites ...	3
Number of site licences issued	11
Number of caravans permanently occupied	155
Number of caravans concerned in site licences	792

MUNICIPAL CAMP

Although this site is not subject to the licensing provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 the Council decided to implement the amenity standards required and this has been achieved. The aesthetic standard of the site has been raised by the planting of trees and shrubs resulting in the encouragement of visitors to reserve for themselves the same site from year to year.

593 caravans used the site during the year: of these 250 holiday caravans were sited for the full season, an increase of 19 over 1962. 91 paid the additional fee for the privelege

of subletting as compared with 81 in 1962. 343 used the site for short periods (336 in 1962) and 225 caravans have been left on the site for winter storage (157 in 1962).

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits	...	...	89
Number of observations made			55

SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath, the municipally owned Super Swimming Stadium, situated on the Promenade and opened on Monday, 27th July, 1936. It is reputed to be one of the finest open air bathing establishments in the country. Its maximum length is 396 feet and maximum width 110 feet, with a water capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. The depth graduated from nil to 6 feet 6 inches with a 15 feet diving pit. The seating capacity is 2,500, but has on one occasion held 7,500.

All the water used in the baths is drawn from the sea and stored in a large settling tank which is almost the same size as the Filter House. There is always water on hand to use as the occasion demands. Filtration and chlorination is carried out during the whole time the bath is opened to the public. The main suction, which is at one end of the plant, begins its journey in the bottom of the diving pit, and the water after passing through strainer baskets is pumped up to the top of each of the three filters, and after its passage through them returns to the bath via six inlets as well as through the Fountain Cascade. By so doing it ensures that the whole of the 1,250,000 gallons of water is circulated every 6½ hours. Sterilisation is carried out by means of a Vacuum Solution Chlorinator coupled with an Automatic Soda Dozer of the latest pattern thus ensuring that the bath water is at all times maintained in an excellent state of clarity and bacteriological purity.

Included in the establishment is a Remedial and Slipper bath section. The Remedial treatment room contains a Steam cabinet, a Foam bath, and a bath in which Pine, Aeration and Seaweed baths may be had. Next door to the treatment room there is the dressing room which is also used as a rest room.

Fifteen bacteriological analyses were made as follows:-

Inlet	...	...	...	...	5
Outlet	...	...	...	...	5
Pool centre	...	...	...	...	5

Ref.No.	Date	Bacterial Colonies	Coliform Bacilli per 100 c.c.	Location
400	13/6/63	Nil	Nil	Inlet
401	13/6/63	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
402	13/6/63	Nil	Nil	Outlet
782	30/7/63	Nil	Nil	Inlet
783	30/7/63	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
784	30/7/63	Nil	Nil	Outlet

A private swimming bath attached to a Holiday Camp was visited regularly during the season. The water for the bath is continuously treated, the plant being of a much smaller scale than the Municipal Bath, but very efficient as the results indicated. The chlorinator did not affect the taste and the water was bacteriologically pure.

Number of samples taken ... 9

SHOPS ACT, 1950 AND YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1938

During the year 111 visits were made to shops and other similar premises during normal working hours and 27 visits outside these hours.

Summary of work done:-

Visits	...	...	...	58
Re-visits		...	...	25
Inspections		...	...	17
Visits to cinemas, etc.				-
Informal notices		...		7
Verbal warnings		...		21
Written warnings		...		1
Miscellaneous visits	...			11
After hour visits		...		27
				<hr/>
				138

The visits show a decrease on previous years as the Council now have no full-time Inspector. One of the Public Health Inspectors was appointed as a Shops Inspector, and all complaints have been attended to.

Offences dealt with at Morecambe Police Court.

(a) On the 21st June (Public Court) 9 Shopkeepers were fined a total of £4. 10. 0d.

(b) On the 16th July (Public Court) 13 Shopkeepers were fined a total of £9. 10. 0d.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspect- ions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	158	36	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	21	2	11	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	38	3	-
Total	182	76	16	-

2.- Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three, or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	5	-

Out-workers : Dresses 1; Knitting 2

RODENT CONTROL

Visits by rodent operators	2739
Premises visited	982
Visits by inspectors	31
Vessels examined - Rodent Control Certificate	24

Rodent Control in Sewers

Maintenance treatments of sewer manholes were continued in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. Two treatments were carried out at intervals of six months and the number of manholes treated was 242.

The results were as follows:-

First treatment

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	48
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	23

Second treatment

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	19
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	15

In the following tables the work done during the year is analysed.

TYPE OF PROPERTY - 1963

	NON AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business)	(4) Total of Cols.(1), (2) &(3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	36	13352	2996	16384	19
11. Total number of <u>properties inspected as a result of notification</u>	9	112	61	182	5
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat	1	-	1	2	6
Ship rat	23	114	61	198	30
House mouse	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	6	44	71	121	-
111. Total number of <u>properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act</u>	62	22	46	500	101
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-		No infestations reported in the course of survey under the Act			
Common rat					
Ship rat					
House mouse					

IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	21	46	73	140	31
Number of properties found to be infested by:-		Separate figures not available included in Section 2 above			
Common rat					
Major					
Minor					
Ship rat					
Major					
Minor					
House mouse					
Major					
Minor					
V. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)		Figures not available			
VI. Number of infested properties (in Section 11, 111 & 1V) treated by the L.A.	30	158	133	321	36
VII. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)		Figures not available			

VIII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	6	-	-
IX. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.				NONE	
X. Legal Proceedings				NONE	
XI. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out			5		

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Public Conveniences

During the severe winter of 1962/63 many of the public conveniences were without a mains water supply because of burst and frozen pipes. Douglas Park was completely unusable and temporarily closed. The remaining conveniences were supplied with flushing water by the mechanical gully emptiers.

Because of the acquisition of the Super Swimming Stadium conveniences, together with the opening of the new Rydal Road toilets, the Committee authorised the employment of 6 additional attendants during the season only.

Public Lavatories (Turnstile Act) 1963

The above Act affected 5 of the 19 Public Conveniences owned by the Committee. Those concerned are situated at Central, Super Swimming Stadium, Heysham Road, West End Pier Forebay and Half Moon Bay and involve 9 turnstiles which control 111 w.c.'s.

Street Cleansing

During the period of snow and frost, approximately 700 tons of sand spread on to roads and footpaths by the Highways Department was later collected by manual and mechanical sweeping.

Mechanical Transport

The Council authorised the purchase of a new Dennis Mechanical Gully Emptyier to replace a 1949 machine of similar design.

Retirement

Mr. Edward Tyson, Cleansing Superintendent, retired on 30th October, 1963 after having completed 14 years service with this authority. He initiated, and almost saw completed, the reorganisation and modernisation of the Cleansing Department and we bade him farewell with regret.

Sickness

The sickness and absence rates for the past three years are as follows:-

			Yearly Average	Highest Monthly rate	Lowest Monthly rate
1961	...	...	7.06%	14.04%	3.25%
1962	...	...	5.15%	10.81%	.84%
1963	...	...	4.51%	12.57%	1.2%

House and Trade Refuse Collection

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
House and Trade Refuse	9431	15390	10	0
Raw Kitchen Waste ...	128	81	8	0
Fish and Shrimp Offal	237	219	6	0
Slaughterhouse Offal	188	151	16	0
	<u>9984</u>	<u>15843</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Refuse Disposal

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
Control Tip ...	8397	15039	10	0
Salvage Plant ...	1034	351	0	0
Fish and Meat Plant ...	553	452	10	0
	<u>9984</u>	<u>15843</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Salvage Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	295	10	3	0	2488	1	2
Textiles ...	2	0	1	0	18	1	3
	<u>297</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2506</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Trade Waste Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs	£	s.	d.
Slaughterhouse ...	36	17	1	21	597	14	3
Fish Manure ...	5	14	1	21	205	11	9
Kitchen Waste ...	21	10	0	0	107	10	0
Shrimp Manure ...	9	0	0	0	445	10	0
	<u>73</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1356</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

1. Number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at end of year:

Type of Business:	No.
Boarding Houses	2750 approx.
Restaurant Kitchens	455 "
Grocers	200 "
Greengrocers	40
Fishmongers	27
Butchers	50
Fried fish shops	39
Offensive trades	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	No figures available
Shrimp pickers	60
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar Catering establishments ...	3100
Bakehouses	51

2. Number of food premises, by type, registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act or under local Acts and number of dairies registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 and other local Acts.

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
Fish Friers	36	21
Sausages, potted, pressed pickled and preserved food	58	36
plus		
Fish frying	2	
Potted food (shrimp picking)	60	
Fish friers and potted food	1)	10
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	27	48
Ice-cream	239	658
Dairies	19	90

3. Special examination of food stocks or consignments during year:

Frozen foods, old stock, and refrigeration failure - included in lists on pages 64/65

4 Method of disposal of condemned meat.

Carcase beef is collected by a recognised dealer in animal feeding stuffs and in accordance with the 1960 regulations is transported in vehicles appropriately locked and marked.

Beef livers which are found tubercle free and not affected with any septic condition are collected for pharmaceutical purposes. The remainder of the condemned meat and offal is regularly collected by the local authority and treated by the fertiliser processing plant operated by the Cleansing Department.

FOOD PREMISES

+ Inspection

Bakehouses	50
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars	96
Food preparation premises (regd.)	36
Fish Friers	21
Food stores	18
Proposed food premises	54
School kitchen	1
Stalls	47
Markets	15
Licensed premises	3
Miscellaneous	123
Shrimp picking premises	10
Manufacturers of soft drinks	-
Boarding houses	18
Vehicles	20
Contractors	9
Interviews	25
Informal notices	48

There are 51 bakehouses on the register, 37 in use and 14 not in use.

+ Excluding those visits listed separately,

Contraventions discovered

Premises

Dirty or defective equipment	10
Food exposed to contamination	13
Lack of personal cleanliness	7
Defective drainage	5
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	44
Dirty sanitary conveniences	14
Inadequate water supply	-
(Inadequate hot water supply	3
{ Inadequate wash hand basins	29
{ Absence of soap, nailbrushes, etc.	8

(Inadequate sinks	...	...	...	13
(Inadequate hot water supply	...	...	...	2
(Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	...	...	...	2
Absence of first aid equipment	...	...	...	9
Absence of clothing accommodation	...	...	...	7
Inadequate lighting	...	...	...	1
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	2
Food rooms used as sleeping places	...	...	...	-
Defective construction of food rooms	...	...	...	33
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms	...	...	...	17
Inadequate refuse accommodation	...	...	...	6
Improper storage of food	...	...	...	-
Absence of notices	...	...	...	71
Smoking whilst preparing food	...	...	...	3
Animals in food rooms	...	...	...	-
Insect infestations	...	...	...	-

Stalls:

Absence of name and address	...	...	...	8
Dirty Conditions	...	...	...	-
Inadequate lighting	...	...	...	4
Inadequate screening	...	...	...	4
Defective construction	...	...	...	-
Inadequate refuse accommodation	...	...	...	-
Inadequate water supply	...	...	...	-
Inadequate sinks	...	...	...	-
Absence of soap, towels for persons employed	...	...	...	4
Absence of cloths for equipment	...	...	...	1
Inadequate hot water supply	...	...	...	2

Transport of meat:

Inadequate cover to vehicles	...	...	...	-
Defective vehicle floor	...	...	...	-
Dirty conditions of vehicles	...	...	...	-
Absence of offal receptacles	...	...	...	-
Absence of head covering and overalls	...	...	...	-

Inadequate wash hand basin	...	...	-
Inadequate hot water supply	...	...	-
Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	...	...	-
Absence of first aid equipment	...	...	-

Registered Premises	Register 1.1.63	Transfers	Additions	Deletions	Register 31.12.63
1. Fish friers	37	2	-	1	36
2. Sausages, pressed, potted pickled and preserved food	58	-	-	-	58
3. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food plus fried fish	2	-	-	-	2
4. Potted food (shrimp picking)	57	-	3	-	60
5. Preserved food (fried fish) and potted food (shrimp picking)	1	-	-	-	1
	<u>155</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>157</u>

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

A course of lectures leading to the Certificate examination in Food Hygiene and Handling of Food of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene arranged in conjunction with the Lancaster and Morecambe College of Further Education for the winter session of 1962/3 was completed in the early part of the year. Twenty students enrolled for the course, 14 entered the examination and 13 were successful.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Register		Distributors	Dairies
Total on Register, 1.1.63	...	120	19
Transfers	... ..	3	-
Deletions	... ..	2	-
Additions	... ..	8	-
Total on Register, 31.12.63	...	126	19

Distributors:

Producer Distributors	... ..	4
Distributors only	... ..	25
Distributors from shops	...	76
Distributors from dairies	...	19
Distributors (Machine)	...	2
		<u>126</u>
"Incomers" (Not registered)		<u>27</u>

Licences:

Tuberculin Tested:

Dealers	... ..	3
Dealers pre-packed	...	6

Pasteurised:

Pasteurisers	1
Dealers pre-packed	...	9

Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	...	10
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T.T. Pasteurised and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	...	64
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T.T. and Pasteurised:

Dealers pre-packed	...	9
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T.T. and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	...	2
--------------------	-----	---

Pasteurised and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	...	6
--------------------	-----	---

Valid until 31st December 1965

110

Visits and Inspections:

Distributors	...	...	...	...	263
Dairies	...	...	...	...	90
Pasteurising plant	....	...	...	...	44
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)	...				Nil
Bottling establishments (other than plant)	...	...	...	...	1
Milk Bars	...	...	...	...	3
Bacteriological sampling	...	...			207
Day nursery	...	...	...	...	4
School kitchen	...	...	...	...	Nil
Complaints received	...	...	...		2

Bacteriological examination:

201 samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 413 separate tests at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, under the direction of Dr. L.A. Robertson.

As the area is now a specified area, all the samples were of designated milks, 184 being heat treated and 25 raw milks. No undesignated milk is or can be sold to consumers; 10 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and all were negative.

The milk arriving at the processing plant is sent from farms outside the Borough and it is all from Tuberculin Tested herds, receiving platform tests on arrival by the dairy staff.

40 samples of school milk (Pasteurised) were wholly satisfactory.

A summary of the bacteriological findings is given in the following table.

22 samples were purchased from vending machines of which 5 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

23 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Brucella; 14 showed a positive ring test and 1 of these was positive following a culture. 2 samples were submitted direct from the milking parlour from identified cows, but the cultures were negative. Further action was deemed unnecessary.

The *Brucella abortus* is the cause of contagious abortion in cattle and of undulant fever in man; it is widespread among dairy stock in this country and, as a result, the specific organism is not infrequently found in milk, and the disease may be conveyed to man by the infected milk.

Though relatively few human cases had until recently been reported in this country the number detected appears to be on the increase. The procedure to be taken when the presence of tubercle bacillus is found in milk is set out by legislation and compensation is available for any animal slaughtered as a result of investigation. This is not so in the case of Brucella. Two remedies are available (a) pasteurisation of milk coming into the area from the infected herd; (b) co-operation with the farmer and veterinary surgeon in tracing the infected cow. The latter alternative is by far the best, particularly in the case of Jersey herds, and involves individual and repeat samples from each cow. The animal is located and it is left to the farmer to dispose of the animal either on the market (in which case it might join another herd repeating the whole process) or by slaughter.

Action taken, following positive report:-

No. of cows sampled	...	...	2
Ring Test:			
Positive	...	...	1
Equivocal	...	...	-
Negative	...	...	1
Culture:			
Negative	...	...	2
Positive	...	...	-
<hr/>			
Repeat samples:			Nil

Designation	Samples	Methylene Blue Test (Keeping quality)				Phosphatase Test (Heat Treatment)		Turbidity Test	Tubercle Bacilli		Brucella		
		Pass	Void	Satisfactory %	Pass	% Satisfactory	Pass		-	+	Ring Test	Culture	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	34	34	-	100.0	34	100.0		-	-	+	-	-	+
Pasteurised	68	68	-	100.0	68	100.0		-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised (School Milk)	40	40	-	100.0	40	100.0		-	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	9	-	-	-	-	-		9	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Isles)	3	2	-	66.6	-	-		-	2	-	1	2	-
Tuberculin Tested	9	9	-	100.0	-	-		-	4	-	5	1	4
Tuberculin Tested Vending Machine	11	6	-	54.5	-	-		-	4	-	8	-	1
T.T. (Past.) Vending Machine	11	11	-	100.0	11	100.0		-	-	-	-	-	-
Past. Homogenised	14	14	-	100.0	14	100.0		-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	199	184	-	92.4	167	100.0		9	10	-	14	3	10
													1

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Chemical Examination

When an article of food has been purchased and the procedures set out in Section 91 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have been observed, the sample is said to be formal. This involves the separation of the sample into 3 parts each of which has to be labelled and sealed. To do this with every sample would take considerable time and entail a great deal of work. Time, and labour also, would be spent on many samples on which proceedings would not be taken, since the great majority are found to be genuine. The purchase, moreover, of a formal sample is relatively expensive, because enough of each article must be bought to allow it to be divided into three portions. For these reasons many samples are bought without compliance with the full requirement of the Food and Drugs Act, and are submitted to the Public Analyst; these are known as test or informal samples. If the result of analysis of such a test sample should be unsatisfactory then the food concerned would be formally sampled to obtain evidence acceptable in a court of law.

198 samples were purchased or taken during the year (197 during 1962) and analysed by the Borough Analyst as follows:-

Informal samples of milk	...	...	48
Formal samples of milk	...	...	17
Informal samples of food	...	...	105
Formal samples of food	...	...	Nil
Informal samples of ice-cream	...	...	13
Formal samples of ice-cream	...	...	1
Informal samples of ice-lollie	...	...	Nil
Informal samples of drugs & medicine			14
			<hr/> 198
Miscellaneous samples	...	...	Nil
No. of visits and re-visits	...	...	315

EXAMINATION BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Milk:

Formal Samples

Tuberculin tested:

Genuine	...	...	...	...	2	
						2

T.T.(Channel Islands):

Genuine	...	...	...	...	1	
						1

T.T. (Jersey):

Genuine	...	...	...	...	1	
Deficient 18.7% by weight of milk fat (No. 140)	...	...	...	...	1	
						2

T.T. (Pasteurised):

Genuine	...	...	...	...	2	
Genuine, low in solids-not-fat					1	
						3

Sterilised:

Genuine	...	...	...	...	2	
Genuine, slightly low solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	2	
						4

Pasteurised:

Genuine	...	...	...	...	3	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	1	
Genuine, low solids-not-fat					1	
						5

17

Informal Samples:

Tuberculin Tested:

Genuine	...	...	...	3
+Genuine	...	...	...	2
Genuine, slightly low solids-not-fat	...	...	...	2

Genuine, low solids-not-fat ...	2	
Deficient 6.6% fat (No. 77) ...	1	
		10
Pasteurised:		
Genuine	6	
Genuine (Schools)	1	
Genuine, slightly low solids-not-fat	1	
Genuine, low solids-not-fat (School milk)	1	
Contained 0.015 I.U. penicillin per m.l. (No. 176)	1	
		10
T.T. (Pasteurised):		
Genuine	10	
+Genuine	4	
Contained 0.02 I.U. penicillin per m.l. (No. 176)	1	
		15
Pasteurised Homogenised		
Genuine	1	
		1
Sterilised:		
Genuine	5	
		5
T.T. (Channel Islands):		
Genuine	3	
		3
T.T. (Jersey):		
Genuine	4	
		4
		<u>48.</u>

+Indicates milk vending machines - cartons

Of the milk samples purchased, 4 were found to be adulterated, or otherwise giving rise to irregularity as compared with 3 in 1962.

93.9% were genuine as compared with 93.1% in 1962.

6 samples showed figures for solids-not-fat below the presumptive limit, but were adjudged genuine on Hortvet freezing point test.

	Fat %	S.N.F. %	Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C
23	3.65	8.40	-0.533
24	3.65	8.45	-0.538
26	3.65	8.45	-0.531
55	3.35	8.27	-0.532
56	3.05	8.25	-0.530
157	3.30	8.45	-0.536

Other Foods

	Genuine	Not Genuine
Beef Stew	1	
Beef Steak	1	
Beef Corned	1	
Beef dinner roast	1	
Beverage		1
Blackcurrent syrup	1	
Brawn pork	1	
Bread mix	1	
Butter	1	
Butter drops (flavoured)	1	
Chicken in jelly	1	
Chicken casserole	1	
Chicken Minced	1	
Chicken curried and mushrooms	1	
Chocolates	1	
Coffee extract	2	
Coffee	1	
Coffee and chicory	1	
Colouring material	1	
Confectionery (flour)	1	1
Confectionery (sugar)	6	
Cream Jersey		1
Cream, canned	2	
Cheese spread	1	
Dairy produce (canned)		1

Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Grapefruit in syrup	...	...	...	...	...	...		2
Grapefruit glucose drink	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hamburgers in gravy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Icing cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Jelly fruited	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Lemonade shandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Lemon cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Ice-cream mix	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Meat canned	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Meat and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Meat paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Meat potted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Orange drink	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Pie pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Pie veal and ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pie filling	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rice pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausages (in brine)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausage pork	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Sausage beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sausage canned	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausage rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausage frankfurter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausage tomato	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Sauce bread	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sauce parsley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Salmon spread with butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Salad dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Soft drink	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Steak minced	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	

Steak stewed	1	
Steak and kidney pie	2	
Stew Irish	2	
Snack meal		1
Shrimps (in brine)	1	
Soup powder	1	
Soup canned	3	
Stuffing	1	
Sweetening powder	1	
Talc (confectioners)	1	
Vegetables and stewed steak	1	
Vinegar	1	
	<u>88</u>	<u>17</u>
		<u>105</u>

Drugs and medicine:

Asprin tablets	2	
Brandee Indian	1	
Cough medicine	2	
Glucose	1	
Herbal tablets	1	
Kidney pills	1	
Liniment	1	
Nerve tonic	1	
Rose hip syrup	1	
Throat lozenges	2	
Vitamin and liver tablets	<u>1</u>	
	14	
		<u>184</u>

Ice Cream:

Ice-cream	7	
Ice-cream dairy (formal)	1	
Ice-cream dairy	4	2
Ice-lollie	Nil	
	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>
		<u>198</u>

Action Taken:

- 77 A bottle of farm bottled T.T. milk was 6.6% deficient in milk fat. The farmer was warned of the offence and a later sample was genuine.
- 140 A bottle of T.T. Jersey milk contained 3.25 parts by weight of fat; comparison with the standard for Jersey milk of not less than 4.0 per cent fixed by the 1956 regulations showed that the sample was 18.7 per cent deficient. Information was laid against the retailer and the case was heard at the Magistrates Court in November. The retailer who had summoned the supplying farmer pleaded not guilty and the case was dismissed. The farmer pleading guilty was fined £5.
- 175 Two bottles of milk, T.T. (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised
176 contained 0.02 and 0.015 I.U. penicillin per ml. and the dairies concerned, together with the Milk Marketing Board were notified
- 10 A sample of locally purchased pork sausage had a meat content of 65% and contained 90 parts per million of sulphite preservative without any declaration to this effect. The manufacturer was warned and a notice is now exhibited.
- 11 A 14 oz. jar of lemon cheese was genuine, but the name of the food was not on the label. The manufacturers were informed who regretted the omission and promised that all labels would in future be corrected. A later purchase was genuine with a properly worded label.
- 27 A bottle of orange drink was genuine but the foil cap printed "whole orange drink" was also embossed "Pasteurised milk". The bottlers were informed.
- 34 A sample of beef sausage with a meat content of 53% contained 350 parts per million of preservative without a declaration to this effect. The vendor was warned and a notice is now displayed.
- 36 A local confectioner had been warned by the manufacturer that the talc he was using as dusting powder for sweets was suspect as being liable to bacterial contamination. Having considerable quantities in stock he sought advice, and the product was sampled. Chemically the sample was free from arsenic and toxic metals but the

bacteriological results did indicate the presence of an aerobic streptococcus and the use of the powder was discontinued.

- 45 A complaint was received from a local grocer regarding extraneous matter in a can of grapefruit. This can, together with an unopened similar can was examined by the Analyst. Both contained clusters of crystals of the glycoside Naringen (0.4 and 0.2 grm.) and also immature grapefruit seeds (0.01 and 0.25 grm.). Naringen is a bitter principle natural to grapefruit but is more abundant in immature fruit. The importers were notified. Correspondence showed that it was the accepted practice of the West Indian canners to use only mature fruit but on occasions complaints are received during the early part of the season. The grapefruit is quite edible and not at all harmful, and it is interesting to note that glycosides are a group of many hundreds of different substances found in plants. It seems that the plant changes to a glycoside any substances that are harmful or useless or which will be needed later on. Other examples include salicilin (in the Willow); digitalin (in the foxglove).
- 47 A can of pie filling was genuine but the name on the label was incorrect in that there was no mention of vegetables in the description although vegetables were present and included in the list of ingredients. The canners were informed and our comments were noted.
- 72 A complaint was received regarding the very poor meat content of some locally baked sausage rolls. Six rolls purchased from the shop when examined, contained 32.0% meat in the filling and 13.6% in the sausage roll and were quite genuine. The portion of which complaint was made was also examined and contained a much higher meat content in the filling of 38.7%. The complainant was informed.

- 73 Canned dairy produce bearing a specified name relating to milk contained 18.5% milk fat. As the sample consisted of cream which had been sterilised it should have contained not less than 23% milk fat and the Analyst advised a caution or formal sample. A formal sample was not taken, but the attention of the producers (a nation wide concern) was called to the deficiency. A lengthy correspondence took place and the canners sought the opinion on two occasions of counsel and also that of the Ministry. The Town Clerk, though of the opinion that an offence was being committed, was not in favour of incurring very great expense to blaze a trail which other local authorities have seemed reluctant to undertake.
- 74 An informal sample of locally manufactured dairy ice-cream contained 2.9% milk fat a deficiency of 42%. The shop was visited again and a sample purchased was found to be 22% deficient in milk fat. A formal sample was then taken (see introductory notes) and this was reported as containing 6.5% milk fat and therefore genuine. The manufacturer was severely cautioned.
- 116 A bottle of beverage purchased at an amusement arcade contained 1.85% proof spirit only, but the label implied that it was lager beer. The local agents were informed and eventually it was disclosed that another label did exist which deleted from the label all reference to a brewery and specified the alcohol content and the ingredients. The local representative agreed to withdraw all existing stocks from the retail shops and return them to the main depot for label amendment.
- 129 A can of stewed steak in gravy contained 68% meat. The standard recommended for this product by the Food Standards committee is 75% and the canners were notified. In reply it was stated that the can was in competition with home and overseas manufacturers and was being supplied to a particular market at a price commensurate with the meat content and they would not, until it became law, supply this particular market with an improved meat content at its existing price.

- 133 A sample of locally produced marmalade contained only 76.4% soluble solids. In a jar not hermetically sealed soluble solids should be not less than 68.5%. The makers were informed and they suggested it was due to insufficient evaporation and precautions would be taken to increase the time taken for evaporation in boiling.
- 134 Beef sausage with a meat content of 56.5% contained 485 parts per million of sulphite preservative. The maximum permitted limits of preservative is 450 parts/million. The local manufacturer was informed but the following week, the shop changed hands and a sample from the new tenant was satisfactory.
- 147 A sample of tomato sausage manufactured locally with a meat content of 63% contained 130 parts of sulphite preservative without a declaration. The manufacturer was informed and a card is now displayed in the shop.
- 164 Four cream doughnuts when examined contained 34% fat of which not more than one seventh was milk fat. The doughnuts should not therefore have been sold as "cream doughnuts". The vendor was cautioned and a repeat sample will be taken.
- 172 A 20 oz. can of Jersey cream had a bitter taste and appeared to be unsound. Two similar cans gave a satisfactory bacteriological report but the canners suggested that any stocks bearing a similar code number should be withdrawn. The retailer surrendered 39 tins to the department for destruction.
- 195 A carton of locally prepared dripping contained 2.0% free fatty acids. A Food Standard order of 1946 lays down that dripping should contain no more than 1.5% free fatty acids; an excess of this indicating a tendency to careless rendering and the first sign of rancidity. The vendor was cautioned.

The following complaints were dealt with without recourse to the Borough Analyst or Magistrates Court.

- S.1 A local resident complained regarding the presence of slivers of glass in a tin of salmon. With a similar complaint some years ago in mind the glass-like substance was carefully examined and found to be crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate (or its alternative name struvite). This is a harmless substance which occurs naturally in cans of salmon, crab, lobster, tuna etc. but is not always visible. A good and

easy test is to place the crystal on a hard surface and crush it with the end of a pencil; it disintegrates immediately into a fine powder. There is another easy test available by boiling the crystal in vinegar for a few minutes when it dissolves completely; glass of course does neither. The canners are a national concern and they were advised of the complaint. The explanation satisfied the complainant.

- S.2 A coconut cake, baked locally contained a 1¼" dressmakers pin, found in the cake prior to eating. As the complainant had already written to the bakehouse, no action was available to the department except a visit to the bakehouse and the issue of a caution.
- S.3 A pork pie was alleged to have contained a spent match; the latter was sent to the department but no pie was available. A written caution was served on the local manufacturer.
- S.4 One Saturday evening in August, a visitor complained on the telephone that a half shell of crab purchased locally together with some prawns was bad on arrival at home. The shop was visited and the stock examined including partially defrosted half shells. There was no cause for complaint but it appeared that the complainant had already been to the shop and, although he was offered a replacement crab and 4/- for the cost of Transport, it was refused. The crabs were sampled, defrosted and found satisfactory.

ICE - CREAM

Bacteriological examinations:

215 samples of ice-cream were examined as follows:-

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings):

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	182
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	10
Test void	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Repeat samples	...	...	...	...	...	10

In the tables that follow are given the results of bacteriological and chemical analyses:

Type	No. of Samples	Provisional Gradings			
		1	2	3	4
Bulk	42	38	2	-	2
Pre-packed	94	90	3	-	1
Soft	32	25	2	1	4
Complete Cold Mix	37	29	3	2	3
TOTAL	205	182	10	3	10

The figures in the foregoing tables and the tables that follow do not include "repeat" samples. By repeat samples is meant (10 - 1962) samples taken at various stages of manufacture and storage after receipt of an unsatisfactory laboratory report on a particular sample. Such repeat sampling is of help to the traders. Manufacturers are without exception very co-operative and are supplied with copies of all reports on their products. If a sample is graded 2 they are quite disappointed (although 2 is in fact, satisfactory) and are alarmed at an odd 3 or 4 grading.

Type	% Graded 1 or 2				
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1949
Bulk	95.2	81.2	97.3	84.4	51.7
Pre-packed	98.9	100.0	98.0	97.5	72.0
Soft	84.4	96.3	-	-	-
Complete Cold Mix	86.5	96.7	81.8	66.6	41.3

Comparative Figures:

Year	% Graded 1 or 2
1949	60.0
1960	81.8
1961	96.6
1962	95.6
1963	93.6

10 samples were graded "4" as compared with 1 in 1962 and 21.1% in 1949. Of these 10 samples, 4 were from soft ice-cream machines, comment below.

	Provisional Grade				% Graded 1 or 2		
	1	2	3	4	1963	1962	1949
Local	75	4	1	7	90.8	91.4	51.9
"Imported"	107	6	2	3	95.8	97.3	67.2
TOTAL	182	10	3	10	93.6	95.6	60.0

The total number of samples examined shows an increase of 50 over 1962.

SOFT SERVE MACHINES:

The past three years have seen a development by the introduction of soft serve machines both in premises and mobile vans. This is a machine in which an ice-cream mix, not converted into ice-cream, is whipped and frozen rapidly so that although the temperature is very much reduced, the ice-cream remains partially fluid.

The ice-cream is fresh and is dispersed through a nozzle.

Shop premises containing one of these machines are subject to registration but a mobile "ice-cream factory" is not, and there exists a peculiar state of affairs and one somewhat awkward for the staff to explain to a shopkeeper. It is certainly time all mobile food shops should be made subject to registration.

- Unless a satisfactory cleansing and sterilising routine is followed there is a risk of bacterial contamination of the ice-cream. The cleansing process is complicated and the instructions given by the manufacturers of the different types of machine vary. Careful attention to detail is essential and careless and slipshod methods always result in poor gradings.

Mixes are of 3 types

1. pasteurised in cans or polythene bags - temperature control 45°F until converted to ice-cream.
2. sterilised liquid mix in sealed air-tight containers - no temperature control whilst sealed.
3. complete cold mix powder reconstituted with water.

Bacteriological results (included in figures above)

Grade 1	25
Grade 2	2
Grade 3	1
Grade 4	4
	<hr/>
	32

% in Grade 1 or 2 84.4

Composition:

14 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; 12 were satisfactory. Of the 14, 9 were of local manufacture; 1, a dairy ice, was deficient in milk fat and contained fat not derived from milk. It was 42% deficient in milk fat and a repeat informal sample was 22% deficient this in turn led to the purchase of a formal sample and the ice-cream was genuine. The manufacturer was severely cautioned.

Average composition %			
	Milk Fat	Fat	Solids
Local	8.5	6.3	33.3
"Imported"	11.1	7.5	36.2

In compiling the above % compositions, 2 samples proved not genuine have not been included.

Sample No.	Fat %		Total Solids %
	Milk	Other	
+74	2.9	1.9	36.0
75		6.8	
+85	3.9	1.1	35.4
86		10.4	
+87	6.5		33.6
+88	10.3		34.7
94		8.6	34.2
95		6.5	30.7
102		6.1	30.3
103		6.5	31.6
+107	10.4		36.5
108		6.3	32.5
109	11.5		39.3
110	11.4		39.4
Average	10.0	7.2	34.5

+ Indicates Dairy Ice

Visits:

Dealers premises	...	...	...	...	191
Manufacturers premises	...	...	...	...	118
Storage premises	...	...	...	...	7
Proposed premises	...	...	...	...	15
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	1
Street traders	...	...	...	...	19
Sampling	...	...	...	...	307
Informal notices	...	...	...	...	Nil

Registered Premises:

	1962	Ceased	New	1963
Manufacture, storage, sale	2			2
Manufacture, storage	2			2
Manufacture, sale	4		1	5
Manufacture ...	1			1
Storage and sale	7	1		6
Storage	6		1	7
Sale	75	1	1	75
Sale of pre-packed (by agreement)	137	1	5	141
	<u>234</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>239</u>

During the year 3 premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The council approved the transfer of 3 certificates and 8 new premises or arrangement of food rooms were approved.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits:

Town slaughterhouses	1063	Butchers shops	72
Heysham Harbour	81	Other food shops	254

Animals inspected:

	TOWN	HEYSHAM	TOTAL
Beasts (ex. cows)	2462	55	2517
Cows	125	-	125
Calves	40	-	40
Sheep and lambs	18008	49	18057
Pigs	2301	83	2384
Totals	22936	187	23123

Five year comparison:

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1950
Town					
Beasts	2462	3332	3444	3196	1651
Cows	125	157	157	168	687
Calves	40	37	40	60	1247
Sheep	18008	22279	23180	20079	9756
Pigs	2301	1497	2569	2500	-
Heysham Harbour					
Beasts	55	60	39	53	115
Sheep	49	364	3607	1719	630
Pigs	83	147	130	118	-
Totals	23123	27873	33166	27893	14086

Meat condemned (including Heysham harbour):

Cattle:

Tuberculosis:

Heads and tongues	...	...	...	...	35
Lungs (sets)	...	...	...	...	40
Hearts	...	...	...	...	23
Skirts	...	...	...	...	20
Spleens	...	...	...	...	34

Other diseases:

*Carcase (emaciation)...	...	...	...	...	4
Carcase (fever)	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (oedema)	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (abnormal odour)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (septicaemia)	...	...	...	...	1
Hindquarter (fatty degeneration)	...	...	...	...	4
Hindquarter (septic arthritis)	...	...	...	...	2
Kidney (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	2
Liver (cirrhosis) lbs.	...	...	...	...	9298
Liver (cysts)	...	...	...	...	1
Livers (flukes) lbs.	...	...	...	...	7
Livers (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	189
Lungs (pneumonia) sets	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs (cysts) sets	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs (abscesses) sets	...	...	...	...	6
Lungs (pleurisy) sets	...	...	...	...	4
Head (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	1
Heads and tongues (actinomycosis)	...	...	...	...	3
Head and tail (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	4
Heart (inflammation)	...	...	...	...	1
Skirt (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	2
Skirt (inflammation)	...	...	...	...	6
Spleens (peritonitis)	...	...	...	...	1
Spleens (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	4
Tails (decomposition)	...	...	...	...	7
Tails (bruised)	...	...	...	...	7

Tongues (abscesses) ...	...	...	...	1
Tongues (decomposition) ...	...	...	...	24
Tongues (actinomycosis) ...	...	...	...	4
Udder (abscesses) lbs. ...	...	...	...	20
Beef (bone taint) lbs. ...	...	...	...	630
Brisket (putrefaction) ...	...	...	...	4

Cysticercus Bovis:

Head and tongues ...	...	...	...	3
Hearts ...	...	...	...	3
Skirts ...	...	...	...	3

Calves:

*Carcase (oedema) ...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (immature) ...	...	...	...	3
Carcase (uraemia) ...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (fever) ...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (joint ill) ...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (putrefaction) ...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (emaciation) ...	...	...	...	1
Shank (bruised) ...	...	...	...	4

Sheep:

*Carcase (fever) ...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (emaciation) ...	...	...	...	46
Carcase (pneumonia) ...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (jaundice) ...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (moribund) ...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (lamb) (immature) ...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (lamb) (emaciation) ...	...	...	...	17
Carcase (lamb) (pleurisy) ...	...	...	...	1
Forequarter (inflammation) ...	...	...	...	1
Forequarter (pleurisy) ...	...	...	...	2
Forequarter (abscesses) ...	...	...	...	1
Head and plucks (flukes) ...	...	...	...	94
Leg (abscesses) ...	...	...	...	1
Livers (abscesses) ...	...	...	...	2

Livers(flukes)	...	...	...	...	1533
Pluck (pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	1
Shoulders (bruised)	2
Mutton (bruised) lbs.	159
Shank (bruised)	1

Pigs

Tuberculosis:

Heads	16
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Other diseases:

*Carcase (pneumonia)	1
Carcase (decomposition)	6
Carcase (erysipelas)	1
Carcase (arthritis)	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (fever)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	1
Forequarter (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	1
Head (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	2
Hindquarter (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	2
Kidneys (nephritis)	...	...	...	...	2
Livers (cirrhosis)	...	...	...	...	72
Liver (fever)	...	...	...	...	1
Livers (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	2
Pluck (pleurisy)	...	...	...	...	1
Pluck (suppuration)	...	...	...	...	17
Pork (bruised) lbs.	...	...	...	...	1616
Sides (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	2
Shanks (arthritis)	...	...	...	...	4
Legs (decomposition)	...	...	...	...	1

* Carcase and all offal in each case.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED - 1963

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known)	2517	125	40	18057	2384
Number inspected	2517	125	40	18057	2384
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	10		10	72	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	797		4	1548	77
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	30.54		35.0	8.96	3.31
Tuberculosis only	-		-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	40		-	-	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1.51		-	-	0.64
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis					
Cysticercosis	3		-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3		-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration					
Generalised and totally condemned	-		-	-	-

Unsound Food (other than carcass meat) surrendered.

Meat				lbs..	Quantity
Beef corned	...	...	...	62	
Ham, canned	...	...	...	1438½	
Ham, boiled	...	...	...	13½	
Ham, pressed	...	...	...	16	
Ham	...	...	...	15	
Ham, chopped	...	...	...	12	
Kidneys	...	...	...	63	
Liver, lambs frozen	...	...	...	20	
Meat canned	...	...	...		47
Pork shoulder	...	...	...	50½	
Pork chopped	...	...	...	96	
Pork luncheon meat	...	...	...	26	
Pork tender loin	...	...	...	108½	
Pork roll	...	...	...	4	
Sausage	...	...	...	64	
Tongues frozen	...	...	...	4	
Tongues Ox	...	...	...	88½	
Veal jellied	...	...	...	12	
Fish					
Fish steaks	...	...	...	67½	
Shrimps picked	...	...	...	690	
Fruit					
Apples (galls)	...	...	...		1
Bananas (stem)	...	...	...		1
Bilberries (canned)	...	...	...	68½	
Fruit, canned	...	...	...		134
Oranges, canned	...	...	...		2
Pears (box)	...	...	...		3
Vegetables					
Peas	...	...	...	2232	
Vegetables, canned	...	...	...		28
Beans	...	...	...	270	

Provisions

Sauce, bottles	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	93
Soup (canned)	...	...	...	...	...	87
Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	10
Egg liquid	...	...	...	...	...	281
Cream, synthetic, galls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cream, Jersey, canned	...	...	...	...	48½	39
Milk, canned	...	...	...	...	...	30
Cream, canned	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cream, galls	...	...	...	...	...	½
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	5
Coffee, canned	...	...	...	...	...	5
Preserves, jars	...	...	...	...	...	16

Confectionery

Food frozen packets	...	...	...	...	...	400
Food, assorted packets	...	...	...	...	...	148
Food, assorted, canned	...	...	...	...	...	261
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	26
Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	24
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cake mix packets	...	...	...	...	...	13

Miscellaneous

Soft drinks, bottles	...	...	...	...	...	7
Flavouring bottles	...	...	...	...	...	4
Medicines, packets	...	...	...	...	...	66
Fruit juice, bottles	...	...	...	...	...	13
Codliver oil and malt, jars	...	...	...	...	...	5

Total quantity of food condemned 2 tons 16 cwt. 8 lbs. (1962 -
2 tons 4 cwt 109 lbs.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

This Act requires the registration of all persons who sell, offer or expose for sale any food from a vehicle, bucket, pail, basket tray, or other receptacle and for the registration of all premises used as storage accommodation for such food.

Number of hawkers on register as at 1st January	97
Number of transfers during the year	-
Number of new registrations	4
Number of hawkers on register at 31st December	101
Number of hawkers premises on register as at 1st January	27
Number of new registrations	-
Number of hawkers premises on register at 31st December	27
Number of visits made	48

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits 83

For details of the discrepancies found in the labels attached to food etc., see Food and Drugs (Report on Samples ante page 43).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD AND FOOD POISONING

During the year there were 2 small outbreaks of illness which could have been due to food poisoning. The symptoms were sickness, diarrhoea and abdominal pain, but no bacteriological confirmation of a diagnosis of food poisoning could be obtained.

Food examined:-

Meat pie	1
School meal	1
Corned Beef	1
Tuna Fish	1
Cornish Pasty	1
Talc (Confectioners) ...	3

Specimens examined:-

Negative	375
Positive	6

Other Foods:

Picked Shrimps	...	...	...	...	8
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	1
Tuna fish	...	...	...	...	1
Jersey cream	...	...	...	...	3

REGULATIONS ETC., RECEIVED DURING 1963

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 - Approved chemical agents

Seventeen more products have been approved for the cleansing of milk vessels as an alternative to scalding.

Report - Antibiotics in milk.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Replaces the present regulations on the 1st October 1964; the designation "Tuberculin Tested" is replaced by "Untreated".

Circular 25. Clean Air Act 1956 - Memo on chimney heights.

Authorised Fuels Regulations 1963

Declare fluidised char binderless briquettes manufactured by the National Coal Board to be an authorised fuel.

Meat Inspection Regulations 1963

Operate 1st September and statutory responsibility placed on local authorities to secure that every animal carcass is inspected. They introduce a new scale of charges for inspection which will recompense authorities for the inspection and change the minimum time for butchers to notify slaughter. At present the majority of home killed carcasses in butchers shops have been inspected but there are no means of checking this. After October 1st each beef carcass will bear at least 4 stamp marks; in the case of small animals 2 marks. The stamp will show where the inspection was carried out and it will also be possible to ascertain the identity of the inspector concerned.

Public Health (Ships) (Amendment) and Public (Aircraft) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.

Enable port and airport health officers to require the production of international certificates of vaccination against smallpox. Greek ports and airports now included in "excepted area".

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

Requires pasteurisation of liquid egg if used for human consumption; prescribes method of pasteurisation and the test to be satisfied.

Soft Drinks Regulations, 1963

Amends and consolidates the existing regulations, revises the standards, lays down labelling provisions, prohibits pictorial devices suggestive of fruit, increases maximum sugar requirements.

Public Health (imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948 -
Official certificates.

Bechuanaland Protectorate; Federal Republic of Germany
Morocco.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Regulations, 1963

The 1st June was fixed as the appointed date for the purpose of Section 1 of the Act; it is now an offence to continue certain discharges of trade or sewage effluent into a stream unless application has been made to the river board.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

Brings under a system of comprehensive control the working conditions of 8 million employees in over 1 million premises and makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of those employed.

Circular 38 - Ministry of Housing and Local Government

A design bulletin - space in the home

Circular 39 - Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Treatment of derelict land

Housing (Payments for well maintained Houses) Order 1963

Relates to payments for unfit houses well maintained and makes an adjustment for the new rateable values.

Command 2058 - final report on Noise.

Animals (Cruel Poisons) Regulations 1963.

Circular 46/63 - Safety in sewers and at sewerage works

Minister calls attention to this publication and commends the recommendations in it and calls for adoption and enforcement of the security measures.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and Disinfection:

Visits of inquiry into notified cases	...	23
Re-visits	... ..	2
Miscellaneous visits	... ..	5
Visits re disinfection	... ..	43
Premises disinfected	... ..	13
Articles	... ..	73
Rooms disinfected	... ..	31
Ships cabins disinfected	... ..	2
Number of times steam disinfectors used	...	14
Number of library books disinfected	...	135

Dysentery:

Visits to suspected cases	... ..	178
Visits to day nursery	... ..	113
Specimens (faeces) examined Positive	...	60
Negative	...	376

Epidemic B. Coli:

Specimens	Positive	...	4
	Negative	...	361

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED											
	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS										Total Deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age un- known	
Scarlet fever	18			1	4	2	7	1	3			
Whooping Cough	12		1		2	1	8					
Acute Poliomyelitis- Paralytic												
Non-paralytic												
Measles (excluding rubella)	476	17	44	75	55	73	196	9	5	1	1	
Diphtheria												
Dysentery	19	1	2	3	2	1	4			6		
Meningococcal infection												
Ophthalmia neonatorum												
Acute pneumonia (prim. and infl'zal)	4	0-		5-		15-		45-		65 and over	Age un- known	
						1		1		2		
Smallpox												
Acute encephalitis- Infective												
Post-infectious												
Enteric or typhoid fever												
Paratyphoid fevers												
Erysipelas												
Food poisoning												
Tuberculosis- Respiratory	9					2	5		2			5
Meninges and C.N.S.												
Other	2					1	1					
Puerperal pyrexia												
Other notifiable diseases (specify)												
Total -												5

I M M U N I S A T I O N

	No. who completed a full course of primary immunisation					No. who were given a reinforcement injection
	Year of Birth					
	1962 - 1963	1959 - 1961	Total 1959 - 1963	Total 1949 - 1958	Prior to 1949	
	-	-	-	-	-	Total - all ages
Against Diphtheria (only)						157
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined)	1	-	1	-	-	10
Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (triple)	405	35	440	1	-	336
Against Tetanus (only)	-	-	-	7	1	1
Against Diphtheria and Tetanus (combined)	4	-	4	3	-	212

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during the Year

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years						
5 - 14 years						
15 - 24 years	1	1				
25 - 44 years	2	1			1	
45 - 64 years	2					1
65 and over	1	1				
Total (All Ages)	6	3			1	1

ELEVEN YEARS' TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1953	17	11	6	-
1954	13	11	3	-
1955	5	9	3	3
1956	11	10	2	2
1957	21	11	5	2
1958	16	6	-	-
1959	14	8	4	-
1960	12	5	4	-
1961	9	3	2	1
1962	12	12	4	1
1963	6	3	4	1

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1953	5	1	-	-
1954	4	4	-	-
1955	1	1	2	-
1956	1	1	-	-
1957	-	-	-	1
1958	1	-	-	1
1959	1	3	-	-
1960	-	2	-	-
1961	2	2	1	-
1962	1	2	-	-
1963	1	1	-	-

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment of patients suffering from venereal disease is given at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

The figures in the following tables were kindly supplied by Dr. J.F.Mackay.

	Non-Venereal Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total
Males	37	8	5	50
Females	10	4	2	16
TOTALS	47	12	7	66

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The general administrative arrangement were unchanged, and the usual work was satisfactorily carried out.

There were 87 vessels from Foreign ports of which 46 were oil tankers.

There were no cases of infectious disease landed from any vessel.

Number of visits to Heysham	...	100
*Number of beasts examined	...	60
*Number of sheep examined	...	364
*Number of pigs examined	...	147
Number of visits to slaughterhouse		81
Number of visits re-food inspection		-
Number of visits re-water supply		1

*Also included in the figures ante page 59

SECTION 1 - STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment held
W.F. LYLE	Medical Officer of Health	1938	M.D. B.Sc. D.P.H.	Medical Officer to Port Health Authority

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health:- Public Health Department, Town Hall, Morecambe and Heysham, Tel: Morecambe 720

Principal EXPORTS:- Sundry Merchandise, Chemical Fertilisers
and Machinery.

	Goods Cargo Tons	Bunker Coal Tons	Total Exports Tons
To Belfast	255035	2317	257352
To Londonderry	4199		4199
To Dublin	272		272
Old (Coastwise)	1001554		1001554
Old (Foreign)	46899		46899
Chemical Fertilisers	5952		5952

LIVESTOCK - Imports and Exports

Imports

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Others
Ex Belfast	494	50551	2531	10425	202
Ex Londonderry	24	5330	824	6293	16

Exports

To Belfast	75	23	53	44	8
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Principal ports from which ships arrive: Belfast, Londonderry and ports around Suez and Persian Gulf

The Cargo traffic between Heysham and Londonderry ceased on the 12th October.

SECTION IV - Inland Barge Traffic

Nil

SECTION V - Water Supply

1. Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.
Town supply for both.
2. Report of test for contamination.
Bacteriological and chemical satisfactory
(see ante page 11).
3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and
hosepipes.
Usual.

SECTION 11 - Amount of shipping entering the district during the year

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By Medical Officer of Health	By Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	87	380,569		46	Nil
Coast-wise	1713	1,419,288		-	Nil
Total	1800	1,799,857		46	Nil

The decrease in the number of ships from foreign ports is due to the supply of oil to Heysham ex Tranmere Oil Jetty.

SECTION 111 - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic: Number of passengers INWARDS 213098
Number of passengers OUTWARDS 204115

In addition, during the summer months, 4985 passengers were transported on day trips to Douglas, I.O.M. and 5119 passengers returned to Heysham.

Cargo Traffic: Principal IMPORTS:- Cotton, Linens, Tobacco and Sundry Merchandise, Wood Pulp.

	Total Imports Tons
Ex Belfast	134640
Ex Londonderry	724
Ex Dublin	453
Wood Pulp	4375
Oil (Foreign)	851,423
Oil (Coastwise)	1,087,805

Oil imports are from ports around Suez, the Persian Gulf, North Africa and South America. Wood pulp was imported from Norwegian ports.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.

None employed.

SECTION VI - Public Health (ships) Regulations, 1952

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure of supplying it to those persons.

The weekly record of infected areas supplied by World Health Organisation is forwarded to the Waterguard Office for the information of Customs Officers and copy retained by Medical Officer.

2. RADIO MESSAGES

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).

Not ordinarily needed but arrangements have been made for messages to be given immediately by Railway Executive and Shipping Agent to Waterguard Office.

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 (1) and (2)).

See notes to (a) above.

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

This is usually received by the Customs Officer and handed later to the Local Authority.

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of stations, any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

(a) Inner Mooring - for cases of smallpox and typhus

(i) West wall inside Harbour - Small ships

(ii) Ocean jetty end - large ships

(Revised)

(b) Outer Mooring - for cases of cholera, yellow fever and plague (at Lune Deeps).

STANDING EXEMPTIONS

- (a) All ordinary notifiable infectious diseases other than those specified above.
- (b) Ships otherwise clean, which have arrived from a listed port in an infected area.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR -

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox - see Section VII).

An infectious diseases hospital at Lancaster is available for all cases except smallpox. For smallpox cases the Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

- (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

A contact under surveillance and resident in the borough would be visited daily during the incubation period of the disease. A contact moving outside the borough would be instructed to visit the Health Department of the area to which he was moving and the Medical Officer of Health of that area would be notified to expect his arrival and given his proposed address.

- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

A steam disinfector is provided for bedding and clothing.

Appliances and materials are available for the disinfecting of ships and this would be carried out by the Health Department staff.

SECTION VII - Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and vaccinal state of ambulance crews.

A special motor ambulance is available with attendants.

3. Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available.

Dr. D.C.Liddle, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Either the suspect would be immediately removed to the hospital designated by the Regional Hospital Board and the laboratory investigation undertaken from there, or the material would be sent to the laboratory chosen by the smallpox consultant, probably Liverpool.

SECTION VIII - Venereal Diseases

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangement, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

No special arrangement for sailors. There is a clinic at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

SECTION IX - Cases of Notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

TABLE D

Nil return

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

Nil return

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague

None needed

SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Ships with expired certificates sent to Barrow.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Submitted to pathologist ordinarily employed by the Public Health Authority. Usually the pathologist attached to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the method used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Not carried out.

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

Not carried out.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Not known.

TABLE F

Deratting certificates and Deratting Exemption certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

Nil

SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE - G

Inspections and Notices

Number of informal notices served Nil

Remedied Nil

Vessels boarded - no action necessary

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or laying within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

Under the Heysham and Morecambe Bay (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1926, an area of Morecambe Bay was prescribed and any mussels taken from this area must be subject to an approved process of cleansing or sterilisation before being made available for human consumption. The cleansing process is carried out at Portmadoc, North Wales.

No further action under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, and 1948 has been necessary.

SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

Nil - Not a port approved for the landing of aliens.

SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious diseases.

By Arrangement with local undertaker for cremation.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

1963

From readings taken at the Super Swimming Stadium
Morecambe and Heysham

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During the year 1963, Meteorological work continued as in previous years, readings being taken at 09.00 hours, 10.00 hours and 17.00 hours in Summer and 09.00 hours and 18.00 hours in Winter, G.M.T.

Monthly reports are sent to the Meteorological Office.

Evening Code Weather Telegrams are sent to the Air Ministry.

Reports are sent weekly to Morecambe "Visitor" and Morecambe Guardian. Daily readings are available to the Press and Public.

A daily weather report is exhibited during the Summer at the Information Bureau.

The year 1963 was a bad year for outside activities.

Total sunshine, 1422 hours 42 minutes against 1406 hours 00 minutes in 1962, most of the sunshine for the year being in the early part of the season. The best month was May with 203 hours 36 minutes, and the best day, June 2nd with 16 hours 00 minutes, this is the second highest reading ever recorded for 24 hours.

Rainfall was about average with a total of 36.11 inches November, was the wettest month, 5.77 inches and September had 5.46 inches. The wettest day was the 8th September, with 1.29 inches.

Temperatures were average, highest temperature occurring on July 30th, that of 79°F or 26.1°C, the lowest 16°F or - 8.9°C on the 23rd January.

The greatest number of winds came from the East 62, next 57 from the West. Cloud on the average covered 5.69 of the sky during the whole year 18 representing the entire sky).

G.C. COOPER,

Meteorological Officer.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1963		Mean of the Month	Highest Reading	Date	Lowest Reading	Date
January	... ..	1025.72	1043.9	27th	993.8	4th
February	... ..	1010.52	1029.5	27th	989.1	15th
March	... ..	1009.39	1034.8	23rd	975.5	10th
April	... ..	1009.34	1026.3	26th	983.2	11th
May	... ..	1013.49	1029.5	29th	994.2	10th
June	... ..	1010.49	1021.3	2nd	994.0	18th
July	... ..	1015.11	1030.4	27th	1000.3	24th
August	... ..	1037.55	1014.9	6th	995.2	24th
September	... ..	1014.32	1024.8	14th	994.6	26th
October	... ..	1013.79	1028.3	25th	994.7	31st
November	... ..	995.46	1020.8	29th	972.5	18th
December	... ..	1018.15	1036.2	22nd	999.5	25th
Year	... ..	1014.44	1043.9	27th Jan	972.5	18th Nov

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

1963		Total Sunshine h. m.	Greatest daily amount of sun h. m.	Date	Days on which sun shone	Sunless days
January	... ..	70.18	7.12	21st	18	13
February	... ..	114.42	9.30	27th	22	6
March	... ..	118.30	11.06	22nd	24	7
April	... ..	124.48	11.36	19th	23	7
May	... ..	203.36	15.12	29th	30	1
June	... ..	203.24	16.00	2nd	26	4
July	... ..	185.12	15.18	20th	27	4
August	... ..	116.06	13.54	1st	26	5
September	... ..	140.00	11.12	12th-16th	29	1
October	... ..	62.18	7.48	16th	22	9
November	... ..	38.18	6.06	20th	18	12
December	... ..	45.30	6.00	19th	19	12
Year	... ..	1422.42	16.00	2nd June	284	81

Average daily—3 hours 54 minutes.

NOTES.—Record for one day—16 hours 12 minutes. 22nd June, 1937

Highest yearly sunshine—1911—1999 hours 40 minutes.

Lowest yearly sunshine—1954—1241 hours 48 minutes.

SHADE TEMPERATURE °F

1963	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. Highest	Date	Min. Lowest	Date
January	35.4	27.5	42	26th	16	23rd
February	37.8	27.5	46	28th	21	2nd
March	47.6	37.5	54	8th	27	2nd
April	51.7	41.6	65	23rd	33	12th
May	56.4	45.1	77	31st	40	4th-24th
June	65.6	52.9	78	9th	47	5th
July	65.6	53.4	79	30th	47	27th
August	63.4	53.2	78	1st	45	28th
September	60.7	49.5	69	16th	44	12th
October	56.5	47.4	63	8th	42	27th-30th
November	50.2	41.7	56	1st/5th/10th	30	16th
December	42.1	33.7	52	2nd	22	21st
Year	52.7	42.6	79	30th July	16	23rd Jan.

Notes.—Highest Recorded Temperature 89°F.
on the 20th July, 1901, 29th July, 1948 and 6th June, 1950.

Lowest Recorded Temperature 8°F, on 26th January, 1945.

RAINFALL (In inches and hundredths)

1963	Total amount inches	Days of rain .01 in. or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January ... ..	.64	8	.18	29th
February ... ..	.36	7	.14	14th
March	3.98	20	1.09	5th
April	3.66	20	.87	14th
May	1.87	17	.41	20th
June	3.41	17	.59	28th
July	2.20	18	.58	5th
August	3.71	24	.65	25th
September	5.46	18	1.29	8th
October	4.03	20	1.24	2nd
November	5.77	26	.80	21st
December	1.02	8	.33	24th
Year	36.11	203	1.29	8th Sept.

NOTES.—Highest rainfall ever recorded in 24 hours—3.72 inches on
15th August 1916; 2.52 inches fell on the 9th October, 1941

Highest yearly rainfall—56.73 inches, 1928.

Lowest yearly rainfall—27.07 inches, 1941.

1963		CLOUD	WIND		
			(Measured by Beaufort Scale)		
			(Time of Obs.)		
			Mean amount 0—10	Mean force of wind 0—12	Gale force 7 or over
January	5.67	1.84	—
February	5.39	1.53	—
March	5.55	2.00	—
April	6.23	2.16	—
May	5.61	2.32	—
June	4.96	2.03	—
July	5.61	1.60	—
August	5.74	1.87	—
September	5.60	2.43	3
October	6.13	1.87	—
November	6.07	2.20	1
December	5.71	1.77	—
Year	5.69	1.81	4

1963		WIND DIRECTION							
		S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
January	...	—	—	5	1	1	—	13	11
February	...	—	—	6	—	1	3	6	12
March	...	7	8	5	2	—	3	4	2
April	...	—	6	6	4	5	6	1	2
May	...	4	4	2	9	9	2	—	1
June	...	3	2	1	6	3	2	7	6
July	...	8	4	2	9	2	—	1	5
August	...	6	2	3	9	4	1	3	3
September	...	3	2	4	5	6	3	3	4
October	...	11	4	3	5	2	2	1	3
November	...	5	1	6	7	3	3	2	3
December	...	7	1	6	—	—	5	2	10
Year	...	54	34	49	57	36	30	43	62

